

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1897.

The First Thursday of August.

Politics with us are comparatively quiet. For the time being the supremacy of the Democratic party, at least at the South, is so overwhelming as to leave little chance for opposition—none for a successful effort in that direction. We hardly care to be constantly pitching into a fallen foe, and although "Samuel" in the days of his apparent strength was hardly a fair opponent, his own course so effectively did for himself, that we feel no temptation to follow his example.

But an election is approaching in this State, and strong as the party may be in this or any other immediate locality, it ought never to be forgotten that the condition tender which it retains that strength is eternal vigilance. Neither ought it to be forgotten that although a majority of the districts in this State sent to the last Congress Democratic representatives, such was far from being the case throughout the Union, and that even with the great changes that have been made within the last year, yet remains to be done to secure a clear Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives.

By whom is this to be done? How is it to be done? It is to be done by the States yet to choose representatives—it is to be done by carrying districts not carried before—by sending Democratic members to represent districts represented in the last Congress by opposition members. It is to be done by losing no single district and by gaining all that can be gained.

North Carolina is one of the States that has yet to elect representatives to Congress. She is one of the States that is confidently expected to exhibit clear Democratic gains and no losses in the next House, as compared with the last. She can do it easily. The vote in August and November of last year shows that.

The first district was Democratic in November. Beyond question it is Democratic now. The Democrats have put up a good, able, and true Democrat as their candidate. Henry M. Shaw earned for himself a high reputation while in Congress. His party owe it to themselves, to reinstate a man who did them honor until driven from the halls of the National Legislature by "Sam" in the first burst of his triumph.

In the second, Col. Ruffin has been re-nominated, and will, beyond all question, be elected without opposition. Opposition to so popular a gentleman in so strong a district would be a folly of which no sane man would be guilty.

In this (the third) district, no convention has been held. At this late day none will be held, we presume. Thus, Hon. Warren Winslow, the Democratic incumbent has the field to himself, without opposition. He occupies the position of sole Democratic candidate and will be so supported. We have no idea that there will be any Democratic opposition. The time for that has passed. It was understood that if any feeling of opposition existed, any desire to substitute another at this time, a Convention would be the proper place, at which to bring forward any opposing claims, to be decided upon by the representatives of the party properly convened. This being the state of the case, no opposing claims having been so brought forward, we regard the matter as settled, and that there will be no Democratic opposition to Mr. Winslow. It would be useless for any other opposition to be attempted against the undivided Democracy. No Democrat will now do anything to interfere with the union and harmony of the party.

In the Fourth or Raleigh district, Hon. L. O. B. Branch has been re-nominated, and will, beyond all question, be elected without opposition. So will Hon. Burton Crockett in the 7th and Hon. T. L. Clingman in the 8th.

Messrs. John A. Gilmer and M. Q. Waddell are preaching "Americanism," and pitching into each other in the 5th district. Mr. S. E. Williams is the Democratic candidate. His chances are slim, but not hopeless.

In the 6th, Messrs. Scales and Puryear are at it hammer and tongs. Two years ago, while "Sam" was flourishing like a green bay tree, Mr. Puryear barely held his own. He barely got into Congress by a ridiculously reduced majority. Now we think his case is a hard one. His look-out is gloomy, so far as Washington City is concerned.

We ought certainly to carry all the districts but one—the 5th. That will be a pretty hard nut to crack, but it will be cracked after a while.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire last evening, proceeded from an old frame building at the bridge on Front street, where it crosses the railroad track. The old house was built in a hollow or gorge, and rose about one story above the level of the bridge with which it communicated by a platform.

Between nine and ten o'clock, the blaze was at its height, and the bridge, the platform of the railroad warehouse, and a smaller wooden receiving warehouse, over the track on the hill, were in imminent danger for some time. If the bridge and platform had gone, it would have been hardly possible to have saved the warehouse and offices.

Fortunately, however the exertions of the fire department were successful in confining the fire to the building in which it originated. Had the warehouse gone, the shops and the passenger shed would very likely have followed.

The loss cannot be very great as the building was old and not much account at any time. It belonged, we believe to O. G. Parsley, Esq., and was uninhabited at the time. It may have caught from the spark of a locomotive. If it did not, the fire can only be accounted for on the supposition of incendiarism.

We would suggest to the Railroad Company the necessity of having on hand a good fire engine of their own, with the necessary fixtures. They can have as much water as they please in a reservoir, ready for any emergency, and thus the risk from fire is very greatly lessened. We believe the Board of Directors are already awake to the necessity of this.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.
THE "WASHINGTON DISPATCH."—We have before us the first number of a very neatly printed weekly paper, the publication of which has just been commenced at Washington, in this State, by Mr. Richard C. Trench. Two Dollars per annum in advance. The "Dispatch" has a business-like, thrifty look, very different from, and far preferable to the frowzy, handbill appearance, which too often characterizes the country press in our own and other States. Its independent in politics, and bids fair to be a valuable addition to the press of the State, and a desirable acquisition to the people of Washington. We wish for Mr. Trench the best success.

Puzz. Does.—We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow for reports of Explorations and Surveys to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean, made under the directions of the Secretary of War in 1853-4.

Also, for Reports of the operations of the U. S. Coast Survey in 1855.

Also, to Hon. Asa Biggs for the "Report of the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the opinion of the Judges thereof, in the Case of Dred Scott versus John A. Sandford, December Term, 1856."

The Relations Between Individuals and Parties.

A new paper called the *Carolina Statesman* has been started at Winston, the county seat of Forsyth county. We have not seen it, but learn that it is published by Messrs. Westmoreland and Collins, and that the latter gentleman, who, it strikes us, used to be connected with the Western Sentinel, an excellent Democratic paper published in Winston, has thought it necessary to anticipate great excitement consequent upon his leaving the Democratic party and joining the opposing organization, which he used to stigmatize as Know Nothingism, but now honorably styles the American Whig party. Mr. C. now sorely has put himself to so much trouble. Nobody would be apt to care much one way or the other. People have a right to do just as they please. Thank the Lord it is a "free country," and half a dozen young men like Mr. C. might easily get mad at the Democratic party any time they chose, without the fact being felt beyond their own say-so. Neither will any talk about humbuggery and deception amount to much, coming from those who must say something, by way of excuse for their own chagrin. The very trifling effect of individual effort, even when made by the ablest, unsupported by the might of a great cause and the power of a great organization, is a something that the inexperienced neophyte is too apt to lose sight of, and he is too prone to think that his little defection or crabbiness amounts to a great deal, when really it has no earthly effect whatever, save possibly to lighten the dead weight and let the locomotive go ahead even more rapidly.

So much for that. Now for other things much more worthy of attention—things connected generally with the relations of individuals to parties, a subject to the consideration of which we have only used Mr. Collins as an introducer.

No man of tolerable common sense and experience in politics or in the ways of the world, expects to find perfection in any merely human work, institution or organization. We question much whether, if perfection were presented to us, our imperfect reason would recognize and appreciate it. The Democratic party is no exception to the common rule. Embracing nearly two millions of voters, it must contain in its ranks all manner of men. In this respect it is a fair representative of the country of which it forms the dominant power. To expect that in an organization so vast, stretching across a continent, having in its gift positions of honor and profit, there should not arise cliques, would be to look for impossibilities. It would be to expect from a political party what is not to be found in any religious or civil society on earth, and what never will be found so long as man is man, swayed by self-interest, excited by passion, stimulated by ambition. The Democratic party is not perfect. It has in its ranks intriguing men. It has cliques. Its judgment in the choice of men is by no means infallible. What then? Are we to cease being Democrats, because of human imperfections adorning the Democratic party? If so, where will we go to find perfection? Why, even the Christian Church in all its various branches is assailed by the weaknesses and sinfulness of man. There be black sheep in all flocks. Men backslide from all professions. Are we to settle their sin on Christianity? Not at all, but in the neglect of Christianity. Cliques arise in the Democratic party, men scheme selfishly in the Democratic party, not because of Democracy, but in spite of it.

If we believe the Democratic party to be the right one—if its principles are those to which our judgments assent, are we to cut loose from it because of some real or fancied injustice to ourselves or others? Are we to denounce the Democratic party because of the manoeuvres of some selfish ambitious parties? There can be but one answer. We are not! The convictions of our judgment are our own. They are not in the keeping of A. B. or C. that it should be in the power of A. B. or C. to drive us from them, because of any wrong-doing of said persons.

Suppose that members of the Democratic party should think they had serious cause of complaint because of some irregular or unjust movement—should feel aggrieved by particular men or influences—should discern the movements of a clique or cliques aiming at the accomplishment of certain selfish ends, and suppose that all these things should really be as alleged—what then? Are the principles of the party changed, is Democracy less Democracy? Not at all. It would be childish folly to kick up at the party and fly out of the ranks because of the selfishness of individuals. The proper course is to continue to do your duty to the party, fairly, honestly, and without any display of a factious or disorganizing spirit, and fairly and honestly combat and overthrow all improper influences which must eventually work the overthrow of the party. That is Democracy. No injustice, no selfish maneuvering can long sustain itself against an intelligent Democratic public opinion when that opinion is fairly brought to bear upon it. If the ground of opposition be tenable and not factious it will prevail in the party, fairly and harmoniously. The man who flies off from his party at a tangent on personal grounds is either very weak and inconsiderate, or his selfish feelings are much stronger than his professed principles.

Let us go even farther in the consideration of the subject, leaving out altogether merely personal considerations or the relations of individuals to each other, and suppose the case of some act involving a matter of policy or opinion, involving some exceptional act not in accordance with our own views of Democratic action or principle. Are we even for this isolated and exceptional occurrence to desert the great principles and endeavor to arrest the great progress of our party? Surely no reasonable man will say so. As well might we turn Mohammedans or Mormons, because some professing Christians may choose to do or say things not in accordance with our views of Christian conduct or belief. Neither, on the other hand, does our duty to our party require of us to withhold our protest against the objectionable act or opinion. As Democrats acting with the Democratic party, we can best use influence to restrain such deviations from the broad platform of Democratic principle or from the straight line of Democratic action. This is a duty always incumbent upon the thoughtful, conservative, independent members of the party—those who recognize in it the exponent of great leading principles of vital importance, and in its organization the best practical instrument for carrying such principles into operation. We should neither tacitly nor actively follow any men, no matter what their position, in any approval of what our convictions of Democratic duty will not sanction, nor allow any deviation of any men to drive us one iota from our adherence to our principles or the organization by which they are supported and reduced into practice.

These observations may at first appear to be merely abstract in their character, but a little examination will show that they are immediately applicable to the present position of affairs throughout the country, and in our own section.

33-The Washington City Star states that Mr. Forney has declined the Consulate to Liverpool, tendered him by Mr. Buchanan.

33-The notorious Parker H. French, Gen. Walker's Minister from Nicaragua, whom Mr. Pierce did not receive, has stated an abolition paper in San Francisco.

33-Few of our readers, we presume, will object to seeing the old favorite, "My Normandy," in a new dress. We understand that this translation is more literal than that generally used, and is equally adapted to the music:

For the Journal.

Translated from the French.

BY JOHN T. QUINN.

When hope dispels the weary trace
In which did Winter coldly dream,
And o'er the plains of beautiful France
The glorious sun more brightly beams—
When joyful Spring, with mirth and glee,
Returns to cheer the drooping Earth,
I'll go and see my Normandy,
The flow'ry Eden of my birth!

I've seen the sky of Italy,
And Venice, with her gondoliers—
I've sailed the Alpine heights,
Where dwell her hardy mountaineers;
But, never yet has smiled for me
Mid all the fair scenes of Earth,
A spot more dear than Normandy,
The blissful Elysium of my birth!

There comes a time in every life,
When every hope of dream must cease,
When, weary with a world of strife,
The longing soul will sigh for peace;
But, when my hour, grown old to me,
No longer glows of love on Earth,
I'll go and see my Normandy,
The peerless land that gave me birth!

33-The Herald again—We will not say misrepresents—this certainly misconceives our position with reference to Messrs. Fillmore and Pierce on the Filibustering question.

We say distinctly, that the cases are not similar—that the getting off of recruits to Walker and the sailing of the Pampero are not parallel cases. Men going off as passengers in regular steamship lines, whose regular running and carrying of passengers could not be properly stopped, are not cases in point to compare with the sailing of a vessel of no line, under circumstances that left but one conclusion as to her destination and objects, and the destination and objects of every man on board.

There was a deep-laid scheme on the part of the Spanish authorities to get a handful of men to Cuba—notice them there and make examples of them—bloody examples, according to the invariable maxims of Spanish policy. This plot succeeded. The handful did sail in a vessel chartered for the purpose, they got to Cuba, and then, while they were being hemmed in and done to death—then, after just enough had got off to be made hellish examples of—then the strong arm of the Union was particularly strong, and its eye particularly vigilant. Then the rigid blockade was something of the kind to be seen and wondered at. We cannot believe that there was any plan, any concert of action, on the part of the United States at that time; but had there been, the appliances could not have been arranged nor the effects produced in a manner better calculated to convey the impression that there was. A blundering policy produced all the evils of a cruel and deceitful one.

Walker, in the first instance, went to Nicaragua ostensibly as a colonist—we think he evaded the law, but we don't see that he so transgressed it as to give sufficient ground for arresting him or preventing his going. He certainly did go under color of invitation from *de facto* authorities; and as *bona fide* settlers. Events have thrown a different light upon transactions. But these events had not then occurred. We believe that Mr. Pierce did all he could under the law. How Mr. Fillmore did the same, is shown in the case of the Pampero. How his course then played into the hands of the Spanish wolves, helped forward their plots, and eventuated in the betrayal of men to sudden death is before the world. It has been judged upon, and the judgment passed will not now be changed a hair by anything that the Herald or Journal may happen to urge at this late day. We recur to these things now, not for the purpose of urging any charges against Mr. Fillmore, or again bringing to notice the unfortunate results of unfortunate mistakes of policy, either in its conception or in its carrying out, but simply to show that we are not in the position which the Herald mistakenly attributes to us. If any public officer connives at the violation of any law, of which he is one of the sworn agents, we go for turning him out instantly. We justify no such things, and if any of Mr. Pierce's officers did so, they ought to have been turned out if they were not.

33-We see no use in continuing the discussion with the *Herald* on the relative courses of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Pierce on the Filibustering question. We have repeatedly stated our view of the matter. Of that, we are satisfied to leave the public to judge. We would only remark, that subsequent events, or the revelations afforded by them, cannot be taken into legal account with reference to present acts, which do not, in themselves, transgress the laws governing their cases, and that, therefore, although these subsequent events did develop Filibustering on the part of Mr. Walker, they were not matters of which the law, or its officers, could take cognizance before their occurrence. Walker did not, and indeed, has not yet, so far as Nicaragua is concerned, or at least so far as his acts there are concerned, violated the law of 1818, for he took part in the struggles there, not as an American, but as a Nicaraguan citizen. He never struck a blow as an American, and, claiming the position which he does, after what he has done, has no more claim to the character of an American citizen than Comorro, or Mora, or any other citizen of any of the Central American States.

We have already stated why we consider the cases not parallel as between Messrs. Fillmore and Pierce. We see no prospect of converting the Herald to our side of the question. We need not re-iterate arguments, or repeat statements of facts already before the public, to which we are fully satisfied to leave the case as it stands.

33-Ohio is in a bad fix. There is a deficit—"a defalcation" they call it—in her State Treasury amounting to over three-quarters of a million, and so the interest due on the State debt cannot be paid in July.

The Treasurer has been speculating on the public money. He has been using the property of others for his own advantage. He has been stealing the use of it. He has been violating the trust reposed in him, and yet we will venture to say that nothing will be done in the way of punishment. He is a good Republican. They all speculate this way out in Ohio. Why, even the United States money was used in this way, under Mr. Corwin. The Columbus Bank got hold of a hundred thousand to convey to New Orleans. It transferred it to the Columbus Insurance Company. The Columbus Insurance Company used the money and then broke, and Judge McLean has decided that the Bank is not liable, and so Mr. Corwin's friends among them have house-poussed the United States out of money, that, according to law, ought never to have been in their power. Great many hogs in Ohio.

33-We publish in full Mr. Walker's letter to the President. It is said that the action of Commander Davis is to be investigated by a Court. It appears upon examination that Davis had no instructions from Secretary Dobbin. The language of Secretary Dobbin to Commodore Mervin was—"It is prudent for the interests of the country, to have a man-of-war visit San Juan del Sur."

They had quite a stirring time in New York on Tuesday and Wednesday, arising out of the conflict of authority between the municipal officers elected by the people of the city, and those sent by Gov. King to rule over them. The immediate cause of the proceedings of this week seems to have been the death of Mr. Joseph S. Taylor, Street Commissioner. Mr. Turner, his deputy, was, of course, acting commissioner until a successor should be appointed. Mayor Wood claimed that the appointing power belonged to him. Gov. King, carrying out the idea of the "Republicans" of the Legislature, thought this the time to make a further advance towards the subjugation of the Democratic city, by usurping the appointment of Street Commissioner. Mayor Wood turned to hold on and not give up to any person not appointed by himself. On Monday Mr. D. D. Conover, the appointee of the Governor attempted to present his commission and assume possession of the office. This possession Turner would not yield. On a feigned issue in one of the courts, got up for the purpose, an execution was issued against the furniture, the office taken possession of by the Sheriff and Conover ejected and prevented from entering again. Conover immediately commenced a suit against the Mayor, the Sheriff, the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Bennett the officer who ejected him from the room of which he sought to obtain possession, and against other persons, too numerous to mention. Writs for the arrest of Mayor Wood were put into the hands of different members of the new Metropolitan police. The Mayor refused to submit to such arrest, upon the ground that these parties were not competent to serve them. The Recorder directed the last of these officers to return and bring the Mayor before him. The Mayor a sin refused to recognize the officer. Then the Recorder got mad and determined to get the Mayor's person at all hazards. So, on Tuesday the "Metropolitans" were gathered in numbers to forcibly arrest the Mayor, who entrenched himself in the City Hall, which was defended by a strong force of the "Municipals" or Mayor's police. The "Metropolitans" charged—the "Municipals" met them at the threshold, and beat their heads and bodies with official clubs. The "Metropolitans" waved, fell back, broke and ran, pursued by the mob on the flank and the "Municipals" in the rear. Dye was the result—bloody were noses. Twenty men had their heads cut, twenty-seven coat-tails suffered—eighteen hats were lost, all somewhat damaged; and, we regret to say, some three or four men dangerously, if not fatally wounded. Thus ended the first battle of the City Hall. On Wednesday morning the field remained in possession of the Mayor's party—Mr. Charles Devlin, acting under his commission, held the disputed office of the Street Commissioner. Counter-proclamations were issued by the contending parties. The military were under arms. Gov. King was coming on from the Bunker Hill celebration at Boston. As late as Wednesday night, no farther fighting had taken place, but a row might be looked for at any moment. Evidently the sympathies of the people of the city are with the Mayor, who stands as the champion of municipal rights against centralism and unwarranted interference.

33-The "American" (K. N.) Convention of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston on the 16th inst., and nominated N. P. Banks for Governor. They re-affirmed the Springfield platform and rejected the recently adopted at Louisville. Gov. Gardner's course in refusing to remove Judge Loring, and in vetoing the resolution appropriating money for keeping up agitation, has killed him with the order in Massachusetts. It is not impossible that Gardner may be supported by the national men—Democrats and Old Line Whigs.

33-The Abolitionists in Kansas are going it strong. The Topeka Convention met on the 4th inst., and declared the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution to be the only method of adjusting existing difficulties. They are certainly modest people. They reckon without their hosts if they think that game can be played. We don't like some things that Gov. Walker has said, but we feel assured that such nonsense as this, will receive no countenance nor mercy at his hands.

33-This morning our Associate Editor started on a business trip North. He will get along smoothly, no doubt. We gave him solemn and serious counsel, and advice. We spoke of the dangers and temptations of great cities, and of the perils that environ the youthful and innocent. We came out in a manner worthy of our venerable character. No doubt he will profit by it, for after we had spread ourselves in a feeling—yes, in a thrilling and eloquent address, he replied with deep emotion, "oh, you go to grass." And he went up on the train, that rushed with might and main, dashing o'er the sandy ridges, running slower cross the bridges, &c., &c.

Daily Journal, 19th inst.

The recent California papers notice a peculiarity of John Chinaman, who, old or young will fly kites in an excited way. A San Francisco paper says: "The weather lately having been unusually favorable, the Chinese, of Dupont and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, have amused themselves by launching to the gale all sorts of curiously constructed kites, and 'Hi-yah!'—ing as they darted crazily among the house tops, or rested motionless upon the buoyant breeze. The kite, look, it is said, for all the world like an immense crab, with a string of onions attached for a tail, and have an 'Aloha' accompaniment!" which is distinctly heard over one-half the city. An old and portly "John" holds the string, and enters into the excitement of the amusement with the fervor of a child. The Chinese are a peculiar institution."

Further from Kansas.

St. Louis, June 16.—Topeka dates to the 12th inst. have been received. There was a quorum in both branches of the Legislature, which was busily at work in perfecting the Topeka Constitution. Governor Robinson's message had been sent in. The Legislature had not been disturbed so far.

This is the bogus affair.

Later from Kansas.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Gov. Robinson's message recommends the immediate organization of a State government, and a codification of the laws—contends that the Topeka constitution is the only one that expresses the popular will of Kansas; declares it impossible for the Free State men to serve the bogus legislature—and concludes by saying that he will resist usurped authority at all hazards.

[Gov. Robinson is as much Governor as we are, and his Legislature has as much authority as any other dozen or two humbugs.—Journal.]

Police Case before the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 17.—The Metropolitan police case came up before the Court of Appeals this morning. Charles O'Connor, Esq., opened for Mayor Wood, and Judge Edwards opened the remainder of the morning session. A large number of persons were present, and the greatest interest was manifested in the case. Mr. O'Connor's argument was confined to constitutional objections to the districts formed by the act

Important from Havana.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Steamer Black Warrior, with dates from Havana to the 14th has arrived.

The arrival of the Spanish fleet, which was intended for Mexico, has been reported of coast. The markets were unchanged.

Advised by the Black Warrior state that reinforcements of soldiers arrive daily by every vessel. A letter from Havana dated 9th of June, and received here, says that Spanish forces have been sent to the land and some part in Mexico, where he anticipates some of the natives. He has his standard to enable him successfully to oppose President Comandante. Santa Anna is daily expected in Cuba. Comandante is making good preparations for his reception.

Shooting Game in New York.

New York, June 16.—Another shooting game in consequence of an attempt made by a body of metropolitan police to arrest Mayor Wood and Sheriff Willet on a warrant granted by Judge Hoffman for a search on Conover, the metropolitan commissioner of streets. The metropolitan police, while ascending a body of the steps of the City Hall, were beaten back by the Mayor's police, and many of them were hurt. The Park was filled with an excited crowd. It is said that the military is to be called out.

Mayor Wood has surrendered himself to the sheriff and gave bonds in five thousand dollars. Sheriff Willet also gave himself up. The National Guards were under arms for an hour, and then left for Boston. The Twelfth regiment was now in arms. Several of the metropolitan police were badly injured in the affray to-day, and their recovery is doubtful.

THIRD DISPATCH.
June 17.—The city is now quiet. Mayor Wood has succumbed to the law, submitting to arrest on the second warrant without any resistance. Turner, the deputy street commissioner, and Captain Bennett, of the Mayor's police, who committed the outrages at the City Hall yesterday, were arrested at the same time. All three were held to answer under \$5,000 bonds. The City Hall is guarded on all sides by the Mayor's police, and many of them are these having business. Further outrages are not apprehended, although troops are in readiness at their armories to act as a moment's notice.

FOURTH DISPATCH.
New York June 17—9 p. m.—The Park has been crowded all the while in expectation of a conflict between the divisions of the police, but at present quiet prevails. There are rumors that the 71st regiment now on an excursion to Newburg, have been telegraphed to return. A detachment from Fort Mifflin has received a detachment in the midst of the Bunker Hill ceremonies urging him to return, and that accordingly he left in the land train, together with the National Guard.

Mayor Wood's second arrest was effected by Captain Speight, of the new police, and he is now in the sheriff's custody. The other warrants are to be issued against him. The City Hall is still held by the Mayor's police. The *habeas corpus* is now being argued before Judge Russell. The troops are still under arms at their armories.

The Municipal War.

New York, June 19.—Judge Russell has decided, in the *habeas corpus* case, that he has jurisdiction in the matter of complaint against Mayor Wood, on which the recorder issued a warrant for his arrest, and has directed the Mayor's discharge. At Duane made the order for discharge conditional, to take effect immediately, unless the district attorney should elect to proceed at once with the Mayor's examination before him, Judge Russell.

The district attorney denied Russell's right thus to take the case out of the recorder's jurisdiction, and asked to become a party to the proceedings; whereupon an order for Wood's absolute discharge was entered. Just before this final decision, Wood's counsel asked and obtained another writ of *habeas corpus*, the argument of which the judge said he would adjourn for a week.

The object of this proceeding was to prevent the Mayor's being carried before the recorder on the warrants against him. Yesterday, Wood, who has been rather outmanned by his enemies, and seemed likely to keep out of their clutches until the course shall have decided all the questions pending in relation to the new police law and kindred acts.

The Ohio Defalcation.

The Ohio treasury defalcation is likely to prove much larger than was first supposed. The Columbus Statesman of last Monday evening's issue says: "Mr. Gibson left Columbus for Tiffin on Saturday, but is expected to return this evening. The amount said to be missing is about, in round numbers, \$860,000. Of this some \$204,000 had been already advanced as a donation to Mr. Breslin. The balance is said to have remained outstanding since he went out of office. A committee of examination is overhauling the documents; but how they can arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, when the finance committee of investigation appointed by the legislature, with Taylor, of Mahoning, a very shrewd and competent person, at their head, failed to discover any thing, we cannot conceive."

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Emory D. Potter, ex member of Congress from Ohio, has been tendered and has accepted the appointment of one of the vacant judgeships in the United States Circuit Court, to which he has been offered by Mr. McKim, of Indiana. Judge Potter, of Miss., has been offered a Marshalship of the same Territory. Col. Cummings has been again tendered the Governorship of Utah, and his acceptance is considered certain.

An impression exists, amounting to almost a certainty, that the United States General, to whom the whole subject has been referred, has selected for the California wagon road the route starting from Memphis, running via Fort Smith and Donna Anne, in New Mexico, to Fort Yuma.

Judicial Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 16th.—The election for appellate judge for the Eastern Circuit, held yesterday, Zach. Wheat's (Am.) majority in Louisville is 648. It gave Fillmore 1,800. Fillmore's majority in 21 counties composing this district was 81. Joshua A. Bullitt (dem.) is undoubtedly elected. The total vote of the city is 3,500. The Democratic gain in the city and Jefferson county is 1,300. In Glasgow Wheat's majority is 150. In Bardonia Wheat's majority is 150. In Bardonia Wheat's majority is 150. There was considerable excitement at the election in the first ward in this city.

Hoe's Presses in England.—The London Literary Journal of May 15th, has the following reference to Hoe's presses. It is quite complimentary to our ingenious countrymen.

The improvements which have been lately effected in the construction of the printing-press, by those eminent American mechanicians, the Messrs. Hoe's, of New York, will exercise an important influence over the future condition of the public press. Some time ago an account was given of the splendid machines constructed under the supervision of the American firm, for Messrs. Lloyd & Co. of London. The same plan is now being prepared by Mr. Whitworth, of Manchester, for the proprietors of the Times, from drawings furnished by Messrs. Hoe. The levitation press will strike off twenty-five thousand copies per hour—in other words, almost the whole presswork of the Times in two hours. The great advantage of this press is, that it can be kept open for the reception of late intelligence much longer than if it had to be printed by one of the old fashioned machines. With the old slow going presses, the other morning papers must "go to bed" (as it is called) by two or three in the morning; whereas the Times will be able to sit up some two or three hours later with perfect ease.

COL. CRABBE.—Col. Crabbe, who lately embarked in the campaign in which Walker made his venture, and Count Roussset Balboon lost his life, is now in California and Mississippi. He and Walker were doubtless schoolmates, being natives of the same town. In the last Senatorial contest in California, Crabbe was a prominent candidate of the Know Nothing party. He is the same man who was the survivor in the last of the bloody series of combats which the editors of the *Vicksburg Sentinel* fought with the editors of the other two papers, having fallen by the hand of Crabbe. It was in 1849, during the exciting contest of Foote and Davis for the Governorship, that Mr. Jenkins, editor of the *Sentinel*, a peaceable and estimable man, having commenced on the conduct of Crabbe, was assailed by him in the streets of Vicksburg; a terrible combat ensued, Jenkins having been killed with great effect before Crabbe could draw his pistol. The latter, however, though terribly hurt, succeeded at last in discharging his pistol into the side of Jenkins, who fell mortally wounded, dying in a few hours after.

INSURANCE STATISTICS.—There are only seventy-four insurance companies in Great Britain. Of these are sixty-five in England and Wales, (thirty-nine of them being in London,) seven in Scotland, and two in Ireland. The amount of property of all kinds insured, is \$5,400,000,000. The first insurance policies in England were issued in 1680.

In France, there is insurance on property amounting to \$8,700,000,000. In Belgium the amount insured is about \$680,000,000. In Sweden there are five insurance companies in Stockholm, besides some minor local mutual associations in the provinces.

The late Czar of Russia, in 1847, forbade the insurance of property situated in Russia with foreign offices, under the fine of three per cent. on the sum insured. It is estimated that \$150,000,000 are insured in Russia, and \$80,000,000 in the Kingdom of Poland. In Germany, it is reported, that property insurance is \$1,425,000,000, the mutual companies \$2,000,000,000, and government offices \$3,250,000,000. Total, \$5,675,000,000.

The average annual insurance losses in all countries are estimated to be the immense sum of twenty-three million of dollars.

From the Union.

Mr. Ennis.—When we reflect upon the little to be achieved by the national democratic party, and the secure a majority in the lower branch of the next federal legislature, our soul is more ardent to succeed in the past, and so earnest and untiring in the present. As one rushes on, conscious that the next effort will proclaim him victor, the fact redoubles his well-nigh wasted energy, and decision is stamped upon his brow.

Convinced of the indispensable necessity of a majority of democrats in the next House of Representatives in order to carry out the great cardinal principles of democracy, sustain the administration of James Buchanan, and defeat a reckless, lawless, and dangerous designs of the black republican party, and encouraged by the glorious action of the democracy in many of our sister States in the North, and especially in Connecticut, which has so recently and so unexpectedly placed two faithful guards around the constitution, North Carolina, following in the wake of the brave and patriotic men of that State, is aroused from its slumber to contribute to the consummation of such patriotic enterprise.

The immediate object of my communication, Mr. Editor, is to direct the attention of your numerous readers to the first congressional district of North Carolina. This district, you may remember, was represented in the last Congress by Col. Paine, an avowed member of the Know Nothing organization. Taking it at its flood, he donated the distinguished gentleman who is again the standard-bearer of our party by a majority exceeding three hundred. The Mr. Editor, as all know-nothing triumphs were, was a triumph of prejudices. These, as is inevitable, in progress of time, yielded to principle, and are well-nigh extinct. Our people are free from oaths, their consciences untrammelled, their hatred republican party assuaged, and their fears of the Pope of Rome are gone. We are, therefore, confidently waging a determined conflict, satisfied that in August next we will send you a brave defender of the constitution and the Union. Dr. Henry M. Shaw, four years ago, snatched our banner from the dust, in which it had long languished, and presented it to victory. His presence in Congress was a triumph to the distinguished gentleman who is again the standard-bearer of our party by a majority exceeding three hundred. The Mr. Editor, as all know-nothing triumphs were, was a triumph of prejudices. These, as is inevitable, in progress of time, yielded to principle, and are well-nigh extinct. Our people are free from oaths, their consciences untrammelled, their hatred republican party assuaged, and their fears of the Pope of Rome are gone. We are, therefore, confidently waging a determined conflict, satisfied that in August next we will send you a brave defender of the constitution and the Union. Dr. Henry M. Shaw, four years ago, snatched our banner from the dust, in which it had long languished, and presented it to victory. His presence in Congress was a triumph to the distinguished gentleman who is again the standard-bearer of our party by a majority exceeding three hundred. The Mr. Editor, as all know-nothing triumphs were, was a triumph of prejudices. These, as is inevitable, in progress of time, yielded to principle, and are well-nigh extinct. Our people are free from oaths, their consciences untrammelled, their hatred republican party assuaged, and their fears of the Pope of Rome are gone. We are, therefore, confidently waging a determined conflict, satisfied that in August next we will send you a brave defender of